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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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In the Light of Truth.

By George Madden Martin.

Anne looked about the class room. She was a new pupil, and was wondering which of the many would prove the interesting girls.

She based her liking for people on the degree to which they were interesting. At least, this was her way of putting it. Not even to herself would she have acknowledged that they were interesting according as they wer fine—fine in the sense of fashion and of show. For Anne secretly longed to be fine.

Matilde was fine. She attracted Anne. She wore charming clothes, and she wore them with an air. Perhaps Anne envied her the air more than the clothes. And Matilde made incidental mention of appointments with the dressmaker.

Anne soon learned about Matilde. She and her father and her older sister came down from their sugar plantation for the winters, that Matilde might attend school and that her sister might attend society. Every girl in school had something to tell about the sister. She was a belle, and her doings and her comings were ever in the newspapers.

Anne came down from an adjoining parish, too, for school, going home every Friday to stay until Monday. Only an unusual price for the cotton crop had made possible for her this year at the Gray college preparatory school. When the year ended—well, there were two scholarships open to the pupils of the school, and Anne was ambitious. She was also a student and a worker.

But just now her ambition centred on things social. She had made up her mind that Matilde would be a charming friend. But besides being a leader in her set, Matilde was, perhaps, a mocker at things serious and earnest.

On first meeting Anne she had given her a preoccupied smile. She evidently had many and large interests outside of those of school. Her conversation chiefly concerned a dancing club and a schoolgirl box party for a matinee.

Presently conversation turned upon the coming recitation of mathematics. Matilda gave a dramatic shrug.

"I haven't a problem solved," she declared. "oNt that I mind algebra. I haven't had time. However," Matilda's laugh was provokingly charming, "there's nothing like establishing early the reputation you mean to sustain."

Anne, on the outskirts of the group, felt nettled. Matilde seemed to make light of worth and work and achievement.

"Really?" Anne said. "I can't imagine any one willingly taking an inferior place in anything—"

Matilde flushed. It was perhaps a new point of view to her. She turned and looked at this newcomer.

Anne bore the scrutiny well; she was pretty.

The two girls happened to be near each other when they were going in from recess. "I have the problems solved here if you care to look at them," said Anne. "It's a mere detail to work them out, any way, when you've got the principle."

"Why, thank you—I should like to," said Matilde. "I really meant to do them, but went to a dance, and—well—just didn't." Matilde, flushed and grateful, was more charming than ever.

She was clever, too. She studied the paper up the stairs and into the schoolroom and through the roll call. When her time came, she rose with a smiling readiness and made a clever recitation of her gleanings. Going out at dismissal, she slipped an arm through Anne's.

The next day she asked Anne to drive with her in her father's carriage. She also asked and received permission to take Anne home to dine. Matilde's sister apeared in a bewildering gown of trailing gauziness. With a preoccupied goodby, she bade them be "good children," and left in the carriage for some more festive dining elsewhere.

Matilde's father was silent and dark, and hardly glanced at his daughter's guest. Afterward Anne told Matilde that he looked sad.

"Sad," the girl replied. "Who? Father? O Anne, how absurd."

It was a servants' meal, just as it was a servants' house. There was profusion, but there were also laxity and carelessness. But to Anne it was only fine—the glitter, the show, the form.

Afterward Anne gazed at the books in the library, although she was used to books. Then, as if reminded, she asked: "Our themes for tomorrow—have you written yours?"

Matilde made a little mouth. "Haven't thought of it. I hate work. I'll scribble off something in study hour tomorrow," and her shrug indicated that deeper concern over such a matter was not worth while.

Matilde's estimate of these things of such moment to Anne, her assumption that carriages at beck and call, servants, a fine house, were common to all persons who were anything at all—this point of view seemed to Anne to put her at a disadvantage. Matilde seemed to have no idea that cleverness and ability played any part. Anne decided to make her feel their advantage.

"But so many are good in English it would never do to fal down in the It would never do to fal so far down in rank. Write it now; I'll help you."

They did it then; that is, Anne wrote and Matilde bit her pencil and praised. "And you are not like most of the smart ones, Anne; generally they're so goody and prissy!"

"Matilde Lerereaux has taken Anne Norwich up," was the school comment before long, but none except Anne knew it was because she was making school life easy for Matilde.

When the school year was half over, Miss Henry said to the class in English one day, "I wish a special theme this week upon original lines. Doctor Gray desires to note class progress as compared with earlier work of the year."

Anne worked early and late on her theme. She spent a night with Matilde, delving into volumes for excerpts and quotations. She meant to win by her theme the notice of Doctor Gray.

Matilde produced her sentiments. They were sparse and abbreviated. Her head was filled with thoughts of the coming dance on Friday. "Do help me, Anne!" she begged.

Anne laughed, and taking Matilde's essay, said it was merely "notes." She placed the pages in her book, promising to put them into shape. But being incapable of surring anything, and not averse to impressing Matilde, she threw herself into her friend's point of view, and wrote the essay. It was bright, it was clever, it was humorous.

Anne was proud of the work, but she was prouder of that which she did for herself. It showed more study.

"Pick out some quotations for it when you copy it," she begged Matilde, who embraced Anne and promised. But the dance intervened.

A month later Doctor Gray announced to the school that on these themes the faculty had based their choice for the Groly scholarship in English.

The assembled class gave breathless attention; the announcement came as a surprise. Anne flushed, and was conscious that more than one girl glanced her way.

Doctor Gray continued: "And in making the choice known, I would say that it is not only on the merits of the actual theme in hand, which is marked by clearness, simplicity and a rarer quality—humor—but because of her fine showing in English as compared with earlier work of the year that the scholarship is awarded to Miss Matilde Levereaux. A close second, but lacking the simplicity and humor of Mis Levereaux's work, stands the work of Miss Anne Norwich."

As it was Friday, Anne went home. Home meant a low, broad house in a group of live oaks and pines. Home meant father working early and late for a cotton crop. Home meant younger sisters and brothers, and a sacrifice by all to give Anne her year at school. Home meant mother, never strong, today lying on her couch, her hand at this moment on Anne's head, which was buried against the sofa while Anne sobbed.

"But it's mine, mamma, don't you see—it's mine, for my work won the scholarship. Of course—I know—you think I did wrong—and all that—but that's not the point; it wasn't for morals or deportment—it was for English—and it's mine—I earned it—"

"Earned it, Anne?" There was pain in the tone of questioning.

But Anne did not notice it. "For the credit of the scholarship, Matilde owes it to Doctor Gray to tell—if for nothing else. I owe it to him—if she doesn't speak, mother—"

"Why, you, dear, will not. Don't you see? Be honest to yourself, my child. Your punishment is silence. In confession now, Anne, lies only self-interest."

Matilde had laughed hysterically, uncontrollably. She had seized Anne after school, in the cloak room, and could only speak in snatches for laughter. "It's—the funniest—situation I ever dreamed of, Anne. If only we could tell it—the joke—to the others! I—the despair of the faculty—I—I don't want it. It's honors thrust upon me. I'll be buying me a cap and gown some day, Anne."

There was no comprehension of the bitterness to Anne. But then Anne had to remember that she had made light of these very things with Matilde. How, then, could Matilde know? As for the falseness of the situation, that, to Matilde, was plainly the funniest thing of all.

But by Monday Matilde had changed. She looked across the schoolroom several times wistfully toward Anne. At recess she drew her aside, and told her that Doctor Gray had met her father on Friday, and had informed him about the scholarship before Matilde reached home.

"And—and—you won't believe what it meant to father, Anne!"

Matilde's eyes left Anne's in embarrassment; she was one to hide emotions and deeper feelings.

"He—papa—he kissed me on the forehead—twice. Papa—think of it!"

Was Maltide pretending to laugh through tears?

"He—he said he had been mistaken about me; it had been his unhappiness to think me shallow—and frivolous; he begged my pardon. O Anne!"

There was no concealing it. Matilde was crying.

"He said it was the greatest gratification either of us had ever given him—Hortense or I. He had been so disappointed in us! We haven't been anything he wanted us to be. How could I tell him it was all a joke?" and Matilde turned away her head.

Later that day Matilde spoke again. "Really, there's a zest in the getting, isn't there, Anne? I've actually worked every problem."

"There's nothing like it," said Anne. It was joy to be honest, and not to laugh falsely at things one loved and believed in.

Son Matilde's work took the spirited personality that the girl gave to whatever she did. She forged to the front speedily in mathematics. She said her father was helping her.

Anne went home with her now and then on a Friday night.

"Comrades—in accord," said Matilde's father, with a smile at both girls, as the three opened books around the lamp. He said it in French; the three had agreed to talk in French to help Anne with her accent.

And Matilde went home on a Friday now and then with Anne. Anne did not even ask that the silver service of a former generation's grandeur be brought forth. The simplicity of the family's acceptance of a reduce mode of living was beginning to reveal its dignity to Anne.

Matilde would drop on a cushion by the couch. "There's a charming pink in your cheek tonight, Madame Mere," she would say, as if Anne's mother were a girl like herself, "and your hair—your lovely hair—Let me take it down and arrange it the new way."

The motner liked it; she liked Matilde to come—she said so. And yet, trample the thought as she would, Anne remembered. Had mother forgotten? Matilde had never told.

But Matilde was learning some things. The Norwich plantation was isolated, and the children could not attend the daily school.

"Mother's teaching us this winter so Anne can go to town to school," little Dorris had explained. Most generally we have a governess."

And Matilde was to be proved. There came a day at school when, as she and Anne were passing through the hall, Doctor Gray called her into his office

"And Anne?" asked Matilde.

"And Anne," said he, smiling.

The two girls entered.

The doctor looked at Matilde over his glasses. The smile was earnest, now.

"It is to speak a word of commendation I called you in. It is about your work this year. You have earned more than the Groly scholarship; you are earning the respect and admiration of the faculty."

Matilde held Anne's arm tight as they went out. It was a grip that hurt. She had forgotten even Anne, and was looking inward. She drew a breath suddenly.

"'Earned,' he said, 'Anne—'earned!'"

And Anne knew, all at once, that Matilde saw.

"Oh, no, don't!" said Anne, for Matilde had turned back to the office. "That is, not—not for me; I couldn't bear it, Matilde."

"But—but your father—"

"O!" said Matilde. But she went.

And Anne, went, too. Matilde incriminated only herself. "My theme was not original work. I took the scholarship from Anne, whom you ranked second.

Then Anne spoke. She drew Matilde's hand away from her lips in its endeavor to stop her. "I proposed it to her; she never realized anything but the joke. Then—"

"Who wrote the theme?" asked the doctor.

Neither girl spoke, Anne fearing to seem to lay claim to its merit, Matilde because to speak would incriminate Anne.

"You know," said the doctor to Anne, "you, in this case, stand next for the scholarship."

There was a flash illuminating Anne's inner vision. "Oh, no; I—I—was the one. A—a scholarship includes honesty. I—I forfeited it, Doctor Gray."

But Matilde's part was harder. "I have to tell papa! O Anne, Anne, how can I?"

Later there was an announcement in the chapel. Miss Matilde Levereaux and Miss Anne Norwich were declared ineligible for the Groly scholarship on their own declaration. Miss Ellen Ward stood next in order of merit.

But down stairs Anne and Matilde made the story clear, That the girls made heroines of them forthwith was bewildering but soothing. There had been enough to sting.

"Help me to study, Anne, to make every minute count!" begged Matilde. "I've got to make it up to papa—to show him. There's the Otis scholarship in mathematics in June. Do you think, Anne, I could?"

Anne winced. She had remembered that, too. Then she kissed Matilde. I'll help you every way I know," she said.

June brought its own surprises. Matilde Levereaux had won the Otis prize.

Matilde herself told her father this time. She cried a little as she did so, but his arm about her made her sure he understood.

"Anne was the only one that could have taken it over me," Matilde explained, "and she would not try for it. She wanted me to gain it for you. And I let her do it for me, papa—although they are not well off."

The price for cotton was not so good that year, but autumn saw Anne Norwich back at school. She made no secret of how she had come. She had found the joy of frank honesty. She had accepted the gift from Matilde.—Youth's Companion.

Russian Cities' Population.

"Consul General Holloway reports from St. Petersburg: "The last census of Russia, taken two years ago, shows that there are only three cities in the empire whose population exceeds 500,000, viz: St. Petersburg, 1,267,000; Moscow, 988,000, and Warsaw, 614,800; Odessa comes next, with 402,000; Lodz, 314,900; Riga, 283,000; Kief, 249,000; Kharkof, 171,000; Tiflis, 170,000; Wilna, 160,000; Tashkent, 157,000, and Saratoff, Kazan, Yekaterinoslav, Rostoff-on-Dom, Astrakhan, Baku, Tula and Kishenef, with from 108,000 to 123,000 each.

"There are 35 towns containing between 50,000 and 100,00 inhabitants, and 82 towns with from 10,000 to 50,000. Yakutsk is the smallest in the list, with 7000 inhabitants. Among those towns whose populations have grown most rapidly, Lodz, Russia's great textile manufacturing center, stands first, having increased from 25,000 to 315,000 in 15 years."

Discovery of Ancient Art Treasure.

An interesting art treasure of the fourth century, B. C., has been unearthed in the garden of a little house at Pompeii, where it has lain deeply buried for 2300 years. It is a marble of a ram to Venus Astarte, who is represented with the sacrifice, and a group of women and children. The workmanship is described as being of the highest quality and undoubtedly Greek. The relic has been deposited in the museum of Naples.

Rights of French Tenants.

French tenants have some rights after all. A Paris tradesman weighing 240 pounds hired a cottage at Fecamp, and on sitting on the balcony fell through and hurt himself. He sued for damages and won his case, in spite of the defense that French houses are not built for persons of abnormal weight.

ARE THEY "INSURGENTS?"

DEFENDERS OF SOUND REPUBLICANISM AND M'KINLEY RECIPROCITY.

Stern Resistance to Those Who Are Making Covert Approaches to the Citadel of Protection—Solid Array Against the Allies of the Free Traders.

Congressman Tayler, of Ohio, the representative of the district which discovered and developed William McKinley, is conspicuous among the stalwarts who are banded together in defense of genuine Republicanism against the assaults of its avowed enemies and its mistaken friends. "Insurgents" they are called, these devoted defenders of the citadel of protection, because they resist the covert approaches of those who under the mask of sentiment or sympathy for aliens are trying to knock holes in the wall. "Insurgents!" Curious term to apply to men who demand that the doctrines of the Republican party be lived up to, who insist that the structure of protection shall stand or fall as a whole and not be destroyed piecemeal, who believe that you cannot withdraw protection from a selected group of domestic industries and yet retain it for the general body of American industry and labor. To be recognized as the leader of such a body of "Insurgents" is an honor and a distinction. Mr. Tayler is well equipped for the post. To begin with he hails from protection headquarters; he represents the McKinley constituency. No man was closer than he to the late President in confidence and esteem. No man has a better right to speak for McKinley.

In his speech of fifteen minutes before the recent conference of House Republicans on the subject of the proposed sympathetic concessions to Cuba Congressman Tayler spoke for McKinley. He took radical ground against any tariff reductions whatsoever on Cuban products, and in so doing quoted the views expressed to him personally by President McKinley on the 6th of June, 1901—namely:

"Against any plan of reciprocity which takes from a single American workingman his job."

It was in reference to this declaration by President McKinley that the American Economist said in its issue of July 5, 1901:

"The President believes in and favors the plan of reciprocity as defined by the Republican platform of 1900, 'in articles which we do not ourselves produce.' He does not favor anything beyond that. He is distinctly and unequivocally opposed to that form of so-called reciprocity which diminishes home production and displaces American labor and wages through the larger admission of competitive foreign products. He does not want the reciprocity that takes from a single American workingman his job. The President has recently said so in unmistakable terms. The American Economist is prepared to vouch for the accuracy and authority of this statement of President McKinley's attitude on the subject of reciprocity."

Congressman Tayler was our authority for this statement. We did not then feel at liberty to use his name in that connection, but the seal of confidence has been broken by his statement before the House conference that on the day of his appearance before the Industrial Commission as a witness representing the American Protective Tariff League he waited upon President McKinley and took counsel with him concerning the testimony he was to give before the commission, and that the President then and there expressed in the most explicit and candid manner his view that reciprocity should be limited "to those things which we do not produce." That was the McKinley platform in June, and it was what McKinley meant and said, in express terms several times reiterated, in his speech at Buffalo three months later.

The McKinley platform of June and September of last year is the platform to-day of the men who stand with Robert W. Tayler in solid array against any sacrifice of the principle and the application of protection, whether in behalf of Cuba or any other foreign country. On that platform the Republican party has won its victories in the past, and it looks very much as though the "Insurgents" were going to win on it in their splendid fight against free trade in spots.

A Means to an End.

"Reciprocity knocks a hole in the wall, throws down the top rails of the fence and undoes the work of the builder. Protection excludes, reciprocity admits. The two things are antithetical, opposite, contradictory and quarrelsome. When we take up one we abandon the other ex vi termina."—New York Times.

Herein may be found the reason why every free trade journal in the United States is supporting reciprocity with might and main. Wiser and clearer headed than are the Republican advocates of larger foreign competion, the free traders support reciprocity as a means to an end. They know that once we enter upon the program of handing out to foreigners special privileges in the home market we cannot stop short of handing out all privileges to all foreigners. They see in reciprocity, whether with France, Argentina or Cuba, the end of the system of protection. And they are right.

An Opening Wedge.

The Democratic party has a number of smart men left, but what it is starving for is an issue, a plank on which to make a platform. Everything it had has gone to the bottom with Bryan. In this emergency any tip from outside is welcome, and a tip arrived in good season, just in the nick of time, in fact.

This tip was the utterance of Mr. Babcock. Of course he protested his stalwart faith in protection, but by proposing some kind of a tilt at a schedule or two he gave the eager and hollow-eyed Democrats a hint. If the Republicans were to open up on tariff matters among themselves there might be "something doing" for the Democrats.

Handled Over $55,000,000.

The Seattle assay office has handled over $55,000,000 since its establishment.

WOULD BE A FOOLISH TRADE

To Exchange a Market of 76,000,000 For a Market of 5,000,000.

One of the chief explanations of the difference between the success of our industries as compared with those of our neighbors is to be found in the fact that we have the constant demand of a home market patronized by 76,000,000 people, while Canada's industries are dependent upon a home market of only 5,000,000. Our Canadian cousins would naturally like to have these two markets made common upon equal terms, but to state the proposition in figures is to demonstrate the one-sided character of the arrangements Americans are being invited to consider.

Fortunately or unfortunately, according as one looks from the American or Canadian standpoint, we are not without experience, and are not compelled to dwell merely upon theories regarding the operation of reciprocity treaties with Canada. According to figures republished by our Treasury Department last September Canada exported to the United States during the last year the old treaty of reciprocity was in force goods to the value of $18,133,599, while Canadians took from us in return not quite half as many goods, or, to be exact, imports to the value of $23,439,115. It is a notorious fact that our exports to Canada were actually less that year than they were a dozen years before during the fiscal year of 1854, before reciprocity with Canada was established, while our imports from Canada were nearly six times as great as those of the fiscal year of 1854, when reciprocity was not in force.

A fact not to be lost sight of by American farmers or by American legislators is that the imports from Canada to the United States under reciprocity were very largely of natural products, farm produce and such other commodities as our people produce in abundance. This is not the reciprocity that American farmers want, certainly, and the same thing is undoubtedly true of various other industries that might be mentioned.

In the light of this experience it will be a difficult thing for our Canadian friends to demonstrate that we should open our markets to their goods on terms that will be acceptable to us and at the same time beneficial to them.—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

A Step Toward Free Trade.

The only industry that would be damaged is less than half the value of even our present market in Cuba. We are offered a largely increased market and the entire carrying trade.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

It is in accordance with the doctrine and policy of protection that any industry that has been established under a pledge of protection shall be butchered for the benefit of other industries or other interests? When the time comes that protection is manipulated for the benefit of the strong and to the injury of the weak the era of diversified industries in the United States will pass away. Not only will no new industry be established, but many of those we already have will die the death. The Commercial Bulletin idea of robbing Peter to pay Paul is exactly in tune with the ludicrously ingenuous statement of an agricultural implement magnate at the National Reciprocity Convention in Washington last November. "Yes," said this gentleman; "we know that some industries would be injured, but not to the extent that our industry would be benefited!" This struck the delegates as so exquisitely funny that from that moment the Kasson scheme of reciprocity was laughed out of the convention.

The Yankee Ajax.

To Be Considered.

While legislating in Cuba's behalf Congress should not entirely lose sight of the fact that the entire population of Cuba is but a million and a half, and eliminating fuel, heavy clothing and other Northern essentials, the living expenses are light. Michigan has a population of 2,500,000, and a score of other States in the Union each has more people than Cuba. Congress should not legislate for the Cubans in any manner inimical to the interests of our own people. It will be well enough to lend Cuba a helping hand, but that helping hand should not hold a knife to mutilate our own vitals.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

Solving It.

Patrick, a thrifty tradesman in the neighborhood of the Dublin docks, was, the story goes in Tit-Bits, a man who never spent a penny more than he needed to spend; but he was, nevertheless, as good a man at the making of an Irish bull as any who lived between Bantry and Ballycastle.

Having one day occasion to send a letter to a place at some distance, Patrick called a messenger and asked him his price for going such a distance.

"It'll be a shillin'," said the man.

"Twice two much!" said Patrick. "Let it be sixpence."

"Nivver," answered the messenger. "The way ist that lonely that I'd nivver go it under a shillin'."

"Lonely, is it?" said Patrick, scratching his head. "Faith, an' ye're roight. Now, man, I'll tell ye what we'll do; make it sixpence, and I'll go wid ye to kape ye company!"

After a woman gets married and has children, she is lucky if she gets time to read any other than the doctor book.

GUILTY OF CUBAN FRAUDS

Rathbone, Neely and Reeves Get Ten Years' Imprisonment Each.

HEAVY FINES IMPOSED ON ALL

The Convicted Officials Embezzled the Funds of the Havana Postoffice—Rathbone Was Director-General, Neely Financial Agent, and Reeves Auditor—Testimony Presented at the Trial.

Havana, Cuba.—The trials before the Audiencia Court of the cases arising from the embezzlement of Cuban postal funds have resulted in the following sentences:

C. F. W. Neely, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $56,701.

W. H. Reeves, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,516.

Estes G. Rathbone, ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,324.

In 1899 E. J. Rathbone was Director-General of Posts in Cuba, C. F. W. Neely was Chief of the Financial Bureau, and Dr. W. H. Reeves was Chief of the Bureau of Postal Accounts, afterward becoming Assistant Auditor of the island when his bureau was made a division of the Auditor's department.

The first charges of embezzlement were made against Neely while he was on a visit to the United States. One of the regular examinations of some books in his department had shown discrepancies, and before a full examination was completed it became plain that there was a large shortage. Charges of criminal action were vigorously denied by Neely and his friends, but these denials fell to the ground when Reeves confessed his share in the embezzlements, turning State's evidence and implicating Rathbone as well as Neely. For a long time it was urged and generally believed that Rathbone's worst fault was incompetency, and that he was the victim of Neely. Rathbone, who was in Havana, protested his innocence and he was neither removed nor arrested.

Then Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow was sent to Cuba to make a thorough investigation, and his report was submitted to Secretary of War Root by Postmaster-General Smith on July 25, 1900. While this report did not directly connect Rathbone with the embezzlement of Neely, it did present circumstantial evidence against him on that ground. It also accused him of personally and unlawfully converting to his own use money from the Cuban postal revenues, and of gross neglect of his duties and recommended his removal. His removal and arrest followed. By this time Neely and Reeves were under arrest, as were E. P. Thompson, Postmaster of Havana, who was sentenced some time ago, and Maya and Mascaro, subordinates. Neely had resisted extradition, but was beaten after an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Bristow's report fixed the minimum of Neely's embezzlement at $131,713.89. Of this, $101,113.16 was alleged to have been secured through the illegal sale of surcharged stamps, which he had reported destroyed in accordance with the orders of the Department. During the trial, which has resulted in the present conviction, Reeves told of Neely's plot to make money in this way, and charged Rathbone with being in it. Rathbone denied all of Reeves' evidence.

Rathbone was accused of drawing $5 a day for expenses after his salary had been raised to $6500 a year on the understanding that no daily allowance was to be made. The Postmaster-General had consented to provide a house for Rathbone in Havana, but he was charged with using Cuban funds to pay for all sorts of personal expenses. Extravagance was alleged on all his official trips, one item of $20.50 a day for personal hotel expenses in New York City being cited.

SHOT BROTHER FOURTEEN TIMES.

Albany Man Twice Emptied His Revolver Into His Body.

Albany, N. Y.—John Dieterre, forty-five years old, a well known business man, shot and instantly killed his brother, William. The murder was the result of a family feud, caused by their father leaving the bulk of his fortune to the elder son and disinheriting the remainder of the family.

John met his brother in a local establishment, and they quarreled immediately. A few seconds later he drew his revolver and fired seven shots into his brother's body. He immediately reloaded his pistol and after scaring back the crowd that had gathered he fired seven more shots into his brother's prostrate form.

Policemen arrested the murderer just in time to save him from injury at the hands of bystanders. Doctors who were called said that death was instantaneous.

Jealous Aunt Kills Nephew.

Mrs. Lilian Wilson shot and killed her nephew, Stewart Hutchinson, thirty years old, in their home at Newark, N. J. Then she committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. Jealousy because the nephew was about to marry a young woman whom Mrs. Wilson disapproved is supposed to be the cause of the crime.

Cholera in Arabia.

There have been 479 deaths from cholera at Mecca and Medina, Arabia, within ten days.

Retvizan Now in the Czar's Fleet.

The big battleship Retvizan, just completed for the Russian Government in the Cramps' shipyard, at Philadelphia, has been added officially to the Czar's navy, and the regular routine of a man-of-war has begun on board. The battleship will sail for Cronstadt in about three weeks.

Two Men Burned in Jail.

An insane man set fire to the parish jail at Covington, La., and two prisoners, all who were in the building, were burned to death.

Cuts Revenues $70,000,000.

The estimate of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, based on reports for the past year, is that the abolishing of the war taxes will reduce revenues by $70,000,000 a year. The taxes come off on July 1 next, except the tax on tea, which is not abolished until January 1, 1903.

Avalanche Kills 100 Persons.

An avalanche fell upon petroleum works beneath a high hill in West Japan, causing the death of more than a hundred persons.

MINERS READY TO GO OUT

Anthracite Workers Adopt a Provisional Strike Declaration.

Final Appeal to the Civic Federation—If No Settlement Results, 144,000 Diggers Will Quit Work.

Shamokin, Pa.—The United States Mine Workers' Convention adopted a resolution declaring for a strike, to take effect on a date to be fixed by the district executive boards, provided a final effort at reconciliation with the operators through the medium of the National Civic Federation proves unavailing. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Should a strike occur as a result of to-day's declaration, over 144,000 mine workers would be rendered idle. Of this number nearly 120,000 are on the membership roll of the union, the duties of the remainder being of a character which renders them ineligible to membership.

The convention of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America, which districts comprise the entire anthracite field, made a provisional strike declaration, leaving the date to be decided by the executive boards of the three districts. This was practically the last official act of the delegates, and the convention adjourned sine die.

The adoption of the resolution containing the ultimatum of the mine workers was followed by a scene of wild enthusiasm, and the opera house rang with the acclamations of the delegates, who, with lusty cheers, approved the work of the special resolution committee and expressed their confidence in President Mitchell.

The convention from the first session showed a disposition to insist on an adjustment of the mine workers' grievances, but the delegates were willing to relinquish the question of recognition providing other more important concessions were granted. This fact is evidenced in the resolution adopted, which states as the chief demands a shorter work day, a minimum day wage scale, a uniform increase in wages, and the weighing of coal wherever practicable.

Commenting on the action of the convention President Mitchell said: "I am free to confess a strike is imminent."

BOER-BRITISH ARMISTICE.

The London Daily Chronicle Says One Has Been Arranged.

London.—The Daily Chronicle says an armistice has been arranged pending the duration of Acting President Schalk-Burger's mission to Mr. Steyn and General De Wet, and that offensive operations against De Wet, Delarey and Botha will be suspended, these three generals having agreed honorably to observe the armistice and to refrain from operations until the return of the envoys to the Boer lines.

It is believed, continues the Daily Chronicle, that the envoys, after acquainting Commandant General Botha with the result of their mission, will again confer with General Kitchener, although no second conference with the British Commander-in-Chief has actually been arranged.

It is reported that General Kitchener, in his interview with Mr. Schalk-Burger, agreed to withdraw the banishment proclamation issued last September if De Wet and the other Boer leaders surrender.

MAINE OUTLAW SHOT.

He Had Pulled a Gun on a Game Warden, Who Fired First.

Waterville, Me.—A telegram was received from Northeast Carry, to the Commissioners of Game and Inland Fisheries, announcing that Warden Henry O. Templeton had shot Peter Fountain, who pulled a gun and made an attempt to shoot the officer, who was attempting to arrest Fountain for violation of game laws.

Fountain was a noted outlaw. Several times he fired at the wardens within a year. For ten years the wardens have tried to arrest him, but he persistenly avoided them by going across the line into Canada.

The Commissioners uphold the action of the warden.

SENT TO JAIL INDEFINITELY.

Committed For Contempt of Court in the Matter of $14,000.

Louisville, Ky.—W. T. Nugent was committed to jail indefinitely by Judge Evans on account of his failure to pay $14,000 to the creditors of his father, the late F. B. Nugent, a dry goods merchant of this city, who failed several years ago.

At the time of the failure young Nugent sold goods to the amount of $14,000 and failed to turn over the proceeds to the creditors when ordered to do so by Judge Evans. He was committed for contempt of Court, but the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision. The United States Supreme Court, however, sustained Judge Evans.

Horsewhipped Mayor of Topeka.

Miss Blanche Boise, a protegee of Mrs. Nation, horsewhipped Mayor Parker in his office at Topeka, Kan. As Miss Boise was ejected from the office she exclaimed: "Thank God, I've done it; I've horsewhipped you, and now I'm going to horsewhip the Governor!" Before applying the whip she accused Mayor Parker of being responsible for the open running of "joints" in Topeka.

Old Philadelphia Mint Sold.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor has sold to Felix Isman, a real estate dealer in Philadelphia, the old Mint building and grounds located there. The price was $2,000,000, part of the purchase money to be paid immediately and the balance within six months.

Leaves $450,000 to Harvard.

George Smith, late of St. Louis, Mo., who inherited $500,000 from his foster parents, leaves $450,000 to Harvard College.

Manley Declines Office.

Joseph H. Manley, at Augusta, Me., has announced that for business and personal reasons he has declined to accept the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, tendered him by Postmaster-General Payne.

West Virginia Miners May Strike.

Coal operators are not surprised at the announcement of a probable strike of 35,000 men in West Virginia fields.

Boys Killed by a Cave-In.

The cave-in of a sand bank at Baltimore, Md., killed Arthur Fluskey and Earl Germont, eight-year-old boys.

CUBANS IN CONTROL MAY 20

The Evacuation Order Made Public by Secretary Root.

TRANSFER OF THE GOVERNMENT

New Authority Required to Assume All Treaty Obligations—Details of the Plan of Withdrawal—American Troops to Remain Until Cubans Can Organize a Military Force of Their Own.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root has made public an order to General Wood, directing him to turn over the Government of Cuba to its people on May 20 next. The order requires the Cuban Government to assume all treaty obligations, and directs General Wood to continue an artillery force of 800 men, to avoid leaving the island entirely defenseless, until the Cuban Government shall have opportunity to organize its own force. General Wood also is directed to convene the Cuban Congress before May 20, and to consult with President-elect Palma and substitute such persons as he shall desire for those now holding official positions in Cuba.

The order says:

"Upon the transfer of Government and control to the President and Congress so elected, you will advise them that such transfer is upon the express understanding and condition that the new Government does thereupon and by the acceptance thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the appendix to the Constitution of Cuba, adopted by the Constitutional Convention on the 12th of June, 1901, assume and undertake all and several the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba by the treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898."

After explaining the object in leaving on the island a small artillery force, the order says, relative to the convening of the Cuban Congress:

"You will convene the Congress elected by the people of Cuba in joint session at such reasonable time before the 20th of May as shall be necessary therefor, for the purpose of performing the duties of counting and rectifying the electoral vote for President and Vice-President, under the fifty-eighth article of the Cuban Constitution. At the same time you will publish and certify to the people of Cuba the instrument adopted as the Constitution of Cuba by the Constitutional Convention on the 21st day of February, 1901, together with the appendix added thereto and forming a part thereof, adopted by the said Convention on the 12th day of June, 1901. It is the understanding of the Government of the United States that the Government of the island will pass to the new President and Congress of Cuba as a going concern; all the laws promulgated by the Government of occupation continuing in force and effect, and all the judicial and subordinate executive and administrative offices continuing in the lawful discharge of their present functions until changed by the constitutional officers of the new Government. At the same moment the responsibility of the United States for the collection and expenditure of revenues and for the proper performance of duty by the officers and employes of the insular Government will end, and the responsibility of the new Government of Cuba therefor will commence."

Provision is made for the transfer of the cash and cash balances and securities for deposits to the new Government. All vouchers and accounts relating to the receipt and disbursement of moneys will remain in control of the United States Government, but they will be made accessible to the Cuban officials until such time as they can be removed to this country without detriment to Cuba.

General Wood is directed to make known to President-elect Palma the contents of the order and ascertain whether its provisions are acceptable to him.

All of the troops now on the island except 800 men of the coast artillery are to be brought to the United States as rapidly as transportation facilities will permit, between now and May 20. The order also directs the discontinuance of the entire military department of Cuba and places the territory to be temporarily retained by the United States in the Department of the East, commanded by Major-General Brooke. General Wood and all the staff officers on duty in Cuba are ordered to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

Secretary Root has requested Secretary Hay to arrange for diplomatic representation of the United States in Cuba. Provision for consular service will also be made.

Six Killed in a Ditch.

By the caving in of an excavation at the foot of Lighthouse Hill, where the Cleveland Gaslight and Coke Company is erecting an immense gas retort, at Cleveland, Ohio, six men were killed. Half a dozen more men were able to avoid the avalanche of earth by warning cries of their fellow workmen and escaped, though they were pelted with flying lumps of dirt and stone.

Opens Door to Military Despotism.

General Miles's utterances on the Root Army bill, as expurgated, have been made public. General Miles denounced the bill as opening the door to a military despotism.

Seaman Killed by Fall on the Oregon.

A fatal accident occurred aboard the battleship Oregon at Seattle, Wash., resulting in the death of a veteran seaman, Frank Huntley. While engaged in escorting two women visitors over the historic ship and leading the way down a narrow ladder, Huntley fell, breaking his neck.

Colorado Mob Lynches Negro.

W. H. Wallace, a negro, suspected of criminal assault upon an aged woman, was hanged by a mob at La Junta, Col., and his body shot full of holes.

House Unseats Mr. Rhea.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, by a vote of 137 to 127, unseated Mr. Rhea, of Kentucky, a Democrat, and seated in his place J. McKenzie Moss, who was formerly a Democrat, but who, according to his brief, is in accord with the Republican party on the dominant issues.

Plan to Settle Australian Strikes.

A compulsory industrial arbitration court has been established in New South Wales. The membership includes representatives of employers and employes.

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Makes short roads.

Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Like Unto Like.

"And love restored his reason," said the sweet young thing in concluding her story.

"It is the first time," returned the old bachelor, "that I ever heard of insanity curing insanity."—Chicago Post.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

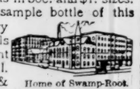
How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect Jan 10th, 1902.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday)		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "		4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City"		9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "		11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " "		12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " "		5:20, p. m
Leave Eliz City (daily except Sunday)		5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton "		6:40 p. m

Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February, 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12 45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12 45, p. m., for Colwan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily steamboat line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6:00 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 3 p m, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

North Steamers stop at Ocracoke is a.d and Oriental each way.

Steamboat service is subject to conditions of weather. The Company reserves the right to change the hours of leaving without notice and will not be responsible for detention of boats or delays in departure.

For further information apply to W. B. Keyes, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Co., any, Norfolk, Va.

J. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Frt & Pass'r Agt

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*** Attorney-at Law, ***

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The North Carolinian

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R. P. JENKINS, - - - - - Editor.

THE POLITICIAN IN THE SADDLE.

The Ashville Citizen, the leading Democratic organ of western North Carolina comes bearing testimony against its own political house-hold. Confronted by the dismal and forbidding prospect that now threatens the state as the result of the disfranchising amendment, it stands appalled The Citizen says in part:

"Democratic spell-binders, pledged, and promised, and swore that no white man should be disfranchised, yet in this year of grace, 1902, we shall see the curtain fall on the first act, and six years from now, in 1908, the drama will close, and the chains of the poor and illiterate will be forged. They promised such an educational revival as to educate every white youth in eight years. No one but a fool or a knave would have promised it. It was both a physical and an intellectual impossibility If our State coffers had been bursting with a plethora of money, and we had at once launched on a great tide of educational enthusiasm we could not have done it. In twenty long years of effort we have reduced the number of illiterates less than seven per cent. The education of the citizen body is a work of generations. It is a slow, tedious, and almost imperceptible growth. It is not the result of spurts and jerks: The self-seeking politician that promises it as a work of but eight short years discloses at once the shallowness of his knowledge and the insincerity of his purposes.

The writer has traveled much in the rural sections of the State, and ever on the alert to observe the educational status, has found many unhappy surprises among young white men. This test, so soon to be applied will be a startling revelation to the State."

Hundreds and thousands of young white men will be disfranchised; the election laws are already fixed to the machine's own liking; legislation and taxation will soon be regulated by the few; the rule of the "ring" will be the only law; the politician is in the saddle, his spurs are sharp and his hand is strong. The dance is o'er and the fiddler must now be paid. Democracy! thy sins are many.

As yet there is no aspirant in the field for the democratic nomination for chief justice save Associate Justice Clark. Clark is "machine made" all right enough, but this is no recommendation to the conservative element of his party. It is hinted that there may be a "dark horse" in the running and that there will be some developments in a very little while. Attempt after attempt has been made to induce ex-Chief Justice James E. Shepherd to enter the race, but he declines, saying he will make no contest for the nomination His brother in-law, Judge Brown, is a candidate for Associate Justice.

The Federal Surplus is steadily growing, the excess of receipts for the fiscal year being now $52,759,000. The month of February added $2,060,000. The expenditures for the eight months of the fiscal year so far expired fell off $32,300,000. There has been little change in the gold fund, which has now reached $544,596,900. There is nothing that succeeds like success and Republican administration of the affairs of the nation.

The Aycock administration is endeavoring to create the impression that the Democratic party in this state is the champion of universal education. Universal education is indeed needed in North Carolina and it has the Carolinian's advocacy first, last and all the time. Democratic enthusiasm is in fact rather sudden born, however, as the record of the last twenty-five years of Democratic rule in this state pretty conclusively proves. Democracy finds it necessary to make some kind of an apology for the lavish expenditures of the last legislature. Extra educational appropriations it believes will furnish the necessary excuse. An examination of facts and figures tells, however, a very different story.

Worse and worse! It turns out that there were two negroes on the jury to try James Wilcox. The News and Observer says so. It knows it but doesn't have a cartoon or a single editorial in it condemning this outrage against "white supremacy." The idea of calling on negroes to vindicate an innocent white girl, or to condemn a white man! Where are Simmons' 'red shirters?" Has Josephus Daniels "turned Republican" and "joined the negro party?" If the fusionists had committed such an unpardonable crime the Observer would have been full of cartoons and every street corner politician slobbering with duck fits.—Hickory Times Mercury.

FROM VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW.

Whatever may be the reader's personal opinion as to the various questions involved in the Wilcox trial the following excerpts cannot but be of interest:

The press of the State almost unanimously condemns the action of the jury in the Wilcox-Cropsey case, and the threatening, mob-like attitude of those citizens who believed Wilcox guilty. They are enemies of society who would have anything save the law and the evidence influence a jury. —Progressive Farmer.

"The most infamous blot in the history of the State's judicial proceeding," was the way a leading member of the Wilmington bar expressed himself in regard to the Wilcox trial at Elizabeth City last week "Wilcox will never hang," said he, "as long as we have a Charley Aycock in the gubernatorial chair, and it it is necessary, I will volunteer my services to defend the young man in a new trial. The jury was intimidated and jerrymandered into bringing in a verdict of guilty." Public sentiment here grows stronger each day in young Wilcox's favor.——Wilmington Cor. Charlotte Observer.

Lex in Raleigh Post:

North Carolina has reached the saddest day in her history if the mob spirit is permitted to grow; and it behooves the conservative, serious minded lawabiding element to take a firm stand and cry aloud: "Hold enough!"

Can we expect to hope to build up our State along industrial lines if foreign captalists have a fear that law and order are a mockery? Will they come among us if such a situation prevails?

The Landmark correspondent in the Wilcox case stated that feeling and excitement were so high that there were rumors if the jury acquitted Wilcox that it would have been very "unpleasant for them hereabouts."

Could evidence of intimidation be stronger? The writer is not pleading for Wilcox, but for justice, law and order, and the preservation of the State.

Such conduct as characterized this famous trial is a blot on the State's fair escutcheon. We may cry "Out, out, damned spot!" but it will not "out"; and it therefore behooves the conservative men to throw themselves into the breach and rescue the fair name of the State.

Disguise it or apologize for it or condone it as we may, the fact remains that statistics prove that only 25 per cent of the lynchings occur for the nameless crime. These are ugly facts, but the people should know them; they alone have the power to administer the corrective. Something must be done to check the present lawless tendency. "If 'tis done, when 'twere done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

W. M. Hinton in Raleigh Post:

My attention has just been called to a communication, which appeared in your paper on March 27th. It bears the caption "Lawless Spirit" and is signed "Lex."

It is a foul and unwarranted aspersion upon the citizenship of Elizabeth City and the surrounding country. Baseless rumors and sensational reports are tortured into facts and an effort made to blacken the character of a peaceable and law-adiding community as dwells within the borders of the dear Old North State.

Had the spirit of which "Lex" complains been rite in our community the lifeless body of James Wilcox would long ere this been dangling in mid air. God knows the deep damnation of Nell Cropsey's taking off cried aloud for swift and terrible vengeance, but our people love law and justice. They abide thorough investigation. They want justice. They want their homes protected, their loved ones shielded from the assassain For exhibiting interest in these things they are roundly traduced. The judge upon the bench complimented our people for their good behavior. There was but one thing he criticised and that was so many leaving the court room during the closing argument for the defence. The criticism was just. The action upon the part of the thoughtless crowd is deplored by all conservative citizens.

The Carolinian has already aired its opinion on this subject. It rejoices in the fact that Pasquotank is still law-abiding. It believes, contrary to the opinion of many, that there was never at any time any danger of Wilcox being made the victim of mob violence. The people of Pasquotank are and have long been a law-abiding people. The seed of conservatism has ripened through the years and the harvest could not thus easily have been blighted in a moment of popular passion. Custom is not to be lightly ignored. There were cool heads in the angry crowd and even the most outspoken of the would-be lynchers would have hesitated to make good their threats.

The demonstration that was made however, was, undoubtedly, deserving of censure. It had for its support the thoughtlessness and ignorance of many They knew not what they did. Their action in this regard has been the cause of much adverse criticism of Elizabeth City and her people. Let it be remembered, however, that the press of this city and the city's leading business men hastenedto express their strong disapproval of this unfortunate occurrence. In Pasquotank the law is yet supreme.

Kentucky is about to disfranchise her women voters. The colored sister seems to be the chief user of a privilege that the white woman fought so hard to establish.

The New Bern Journal expresses it thus aptly:

"The plea of taking General Miles' side, is that he is in the right, but the nearer truth would be that the General seems to offer an opportunity of being made political capital of, which is not going to be lost."

The senate is in no hurry to jam things through It dosen't have to go around and Lornswaggle with the dear people this autumn.

The "Board of Strategy"—the State Executive Committee of the great Democratic party of this State. Good!

It is an anomalous condition, but it is a fact that farmers in Eastern North Carolina are asking for the adoption of the protective duties. Congressman Small has received petitions urging that a tariff duty of one dollar a barrel be levied on Irish potatoes imported to this country. The petition came from Beaufort and adjacent territory. These petitions are prompted by the fact that although there was a short fall crop of potatoes in this country the farmers have failed to realize the prices that they expected.

—Washington cor. Raleigh Post: This is the last straw to break the back of the Democratic camel. And free-silver dead, the country "done expanded", and now the farmer is clamoring for protective tariff legislation. Where is thy hope Democracy?

With a tub full of water and a design in miniature of the light house he proposes to erect off Cape Hatteras Albert F. Ellis gave a demonstration before the Senate Committe on Commerce of the practicability of his plan for overcoming the terrors of the dreaded Hatteras. Mr. Ellis' model of the light house he proposes to erect is unique. He told the committee that he would build at either Newport News or Norfolk. It is to be of steel in circular form and it is his idea to give it a draught of thirty feet and float it to Hatteras like a ship. Releasing the air he would sink it at the desired position and then fill it with concrete and finally surround it with solid masonry. His plans call for a light two hundred feet high.

In Memory of Dr. P. John.

The following resolutions of condolence were adopted at a regular communication held March 18, 1902, in hall of Eureka Lodge No. 317, A. F. & A. M.

Whereas, an all wise Creator has called from our midst by death our brother, Palemon John, One of our oldest members, therefore be it

Resolved 1. That the community has lost one of its most energetic and public spirited citizens and the Lodge a good and faithful member.

2. That the members weas the usual badge of mourning.

3. That a page of the records of the Lodge be reserved for the memorial history of the brother.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be published in our city papers, a copy sent to the Bloomsburg Republican, of Bloomsburg, Pa., a copy sent to the Orphan Friend, of Oxford, N. C., and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

M. H. Snowden,
C. W. Grice,
Maurice Wescott,
Committee.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure.

Malden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Robert Burns, the poet, divided the scale of good wifeship into ten parts: Good nature, 4; good sense, 2; wit, 1; personal charms, 1. The remaining two degrees covered fortune, education, family, blood.

Malformations among goldfish are produced by the Chinese by agitating the fertilized eggs at a certain stage of their development.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at Elizabeth City, N. C.

In the matter of W. H. Lamb of Belvidere, N. C., Bankrupt.

The petition of W. H. Lamb of Belvidere, N. C., for a full discharge in bankruptcy having been filed in said Court, it is ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had on the 16th day of April 1902, before Chas. Guirkin, Referee, at Elizabeth City, N. C., at 12 o'clock, noon, and that all known creditors and other persons interested appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

This the 31th day of March, 1902.

H. L. GRANT, Clerk.

By J. P. Overman, Deputy Clk

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Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 25 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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WASHINGTON LIFE

OF N. Y.?

I. Its assets equal about eight times that of the capital of all the banks in N. C.?

II. It has an income twice that of the State of N. C.?

III. Is paying to policy holders and their beneficiaries $6,000.00 per day?

IV. Has a large net reserve of $249.75 for every $1,000.00 ins. in force? Larger than that of any other of the standard companies.

V. That its policies are all incontestable after one year?

VI. Gives the right to change beneficiary at any time?

VII. Gives 30 days grace in the payment of premiums?

VIII. That the net cost is less in The Washington Life of New York than in any other standard old line company doing business in Elizabeth City or the Albemarle District.

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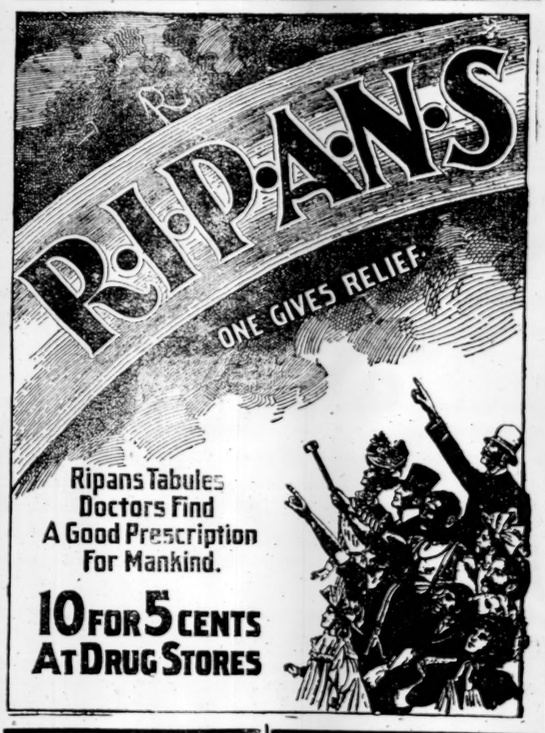

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Situations Secured

for graduates or tuition refunded. Write at once for catalogue and special offers.

Massey Business Colleges

Louisville, Ky. Montgomery, Ala.
Houston, Tex. Columbus, Ga.
Richmond, Va. Birmingham, Ala. Jacksonville, Fla.

SEND US YOUR

JOB WORK!

The opportunity of a life time is at

JONES, RAPER & CO.'S STORE.

Several - Thousand - Dollars

worth of goods to be divided among our customers. The most vigorous reduction since the store opened its doors. You can get what you want for almost nothing. Can we afford it? Yes. We need the room. Read every line. If the wanted merchandise isn't reflected on this announcement, it is surely on the counters. Hundreds of items can't be mentioned.

COME AND SHARE THE BARGAINS.

IT WILL BE A BIG

SAVING FOR YOU

50 doz. Ladies' Black and Fancy Hose, worth 15, 20 and 25 cts. Clearing price, **12c**

3 doz. Men's over Coats, worth $5.00. Clearing price, **$2.98**

Children's Black Hose, sizes 5—9, worth 10 cts. Clearing price, **5c per pair.**

2 doz. Men's Gray over Coats, worth $7.00. Clearing price, **$4.50**

5 doz. Boys' caps, worth 25 cents. Clearing price, **10c**

1 doz. Children over Coats, worth $2.00. Clearing price, **$1.25**

2 doz. Boys' over Coats worth $5.

CLEARING PRICE

$3.25

MEN'S FINE HATS GREATLY REDUCED.

CLEARING THEM OUT

Such offers right in the height of the season will astonish the entire trade and will send thousands of enthusiastic buyers to

JONES, RAPER AND CO.

Cor Main and Water Sts.

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TAILORING

An exclusive stock of high class fabrics for evening and half dress.

New Spring AND Summer Samples.

Suitings, Trousering,

Your order placed now will receive my promptest attention.

A choice line.

C. RAULFS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A L Pendleton, W M Baxter, J B Culpepper, J B Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R B Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee: Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A C. Bell Assistant, J C Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P W McMullan; Street Commissioner, J F Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B Griggs; Harbor Master, J Modlin,

Collector of Customs—Palemon John.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: D. H. Tuttle pastor; Baptist, C W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor. Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. T. S. Davis, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night,

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W B, Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. S. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, L. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Executrix of the late Palemon John I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ELLA V. JOHN,
Executrix.

March 14, 1902.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haft

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

F. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H Ziegler.

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty All kinds of Cabinet Work done

FOR SALE!

FOR SALE—One wood Hot Blast Stove, as good as new. Terms cheap. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—Bed springs, extra strong, nearly new. Price $1.00. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE.—Munsey's Magazine for 1901, also for 1898. Junior Munsey for 1901 and The Cosmopolitan for 1901, each year complete, a 50c the twelve numbers. Twelve Lippincott's Magazines, each with complete novel, for 50c. Also 25 bound books of fiction at 20 cts. each. Inquire at 62 Shepard St.

FOR RENT.

Large, commodious dwelling, containing 11 large, delightful rooms, big halls, wide stairway, handsome internal decorations, beautiful grounds large garden, situated on Shepard St, up-to-date cistern, orchard with fruit trees, fig bushes, etc. Reasonable terms.

APPLY

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, March 27, 1902.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

Give a dog a bad name and you might as well kill him.

When you want a barrel of good Flour try A. F. Toxey & Co.'s "I. X. L."

A large potato crop hrs been planted in Pasquotank this year.

Both Raleigh and Greensboro are making an effort to capture the Republican State Convention

Do you like Buckwheat Cakes? If you do try A. F. Toxey & Co. New Buckwheat and Pure aple Syrup.

Washington, N. C., has had a $10,000 hospital donated to it by philanthropist James L. Fowler.

Good Lord! how the democrats are scrapping among themselves. Pie! pie! give us pie.

Democracy finds the poll tax provision likely to prove a boomerang. Chickens come home to roost.

A Kansas paper says: "The Episcopalians and their husbands attended a pleasant reception given at the parish house last night."

FOR RENT: Brick residence. 96 Main st., six rooms and kitchen, recently renovated, newly painted and papered throughout. Terms reasonable Apply this office.

Patrick probably thinks old man Rice did a scurvy trick in dying under circumstances compelling a friend to go away back and sit down in the electric chair.

WANTED To sell interest in good paying business to be established here. Young man preferred. Capital required $750.00. Purchaser will be manager. Good salary attached. Address with references Box 544, Augusta, Ga.

The Wilmington tug, Alexander Jones, towing schooner C. G. Cranmer from Ocracoke to New York, reports that during a gale Friday night the schooner foundered and the crew was drowned.

Congressman Wheeler was badly cut up by a venerable Kentuckian's gift of peach brandy to Prince Henry. This is the supreme compliment in Kentucky and several notches ahead of the freedom of the state.

NUFF CED.

The El Dorado Republican presents the following Roosevelt-Funston ticket for 1904:

"For President—Ted."
"For Vice President—Fred.
"Platform—Spread."

Elizabeth City should add new canning factories. We already have one such institution. Last season many farmers planted peas for the factory and received 50 cents per bushel for same. With the development of canneries new vistas of wealth will be opened up for this section.

Can't Keep it Secret.

The splendid work of Dr. King's New Life Pills is daily coming to light. No such grand remedy for Liver and Bowel troubles was ever known before. Thousands bless them for curing constipation, Sick Headache, Billiousness, Jaundice and Indigestion. Try them 25c at South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C. and all drug stores.

Thomas Early, a negro, accused of attempting to assault 16-year-old Pearl Perry near Ryland, Chowan county, this state last Monday evening was captured just across the Virginia line and is now lodged in the Edenton jail. Early has confessed. He failed in the purpose of his assault.

Lockjaw From Cobwebs.

Cobwebs put on a cut lately gave a woman lockjaw. Millions know that the best thing to put on a cut is Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the infallible healer of Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Burns, Scalds and Piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25c at South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C. and all drug stores.

A case of unusual interest has just been decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, whereby the whole town of Star, Montgomery county, valued at $70,000, is adjudged to be the property of Mrs. Scott, a resident of South Carolina.—Fayetville Observer.

There is much interest in Congressman Small's proposed inland water route as is evidenced by the receipt of petitions in its favor. The Chambers of Commerce in Elizabeth City and New Bern have endorsed the project by resolutions and sent copies to both Senators. The Boards of Trade of Norfolk, Va., and Portsmouth, Va., have taken similar action and copies of the resolutions have been received by the Virginia Senators and Representatives.

Report has it that South Mills, recently completely destroyed by fire, is rapidly rising from its ashes and new and better buildings are taking the places of the ones burned.

This village is greatly benefited by the Dismal Swamp Canal and with the growth of that inland waterway it will grow.

"The Kansas City Journal" says: "The gentle evangelist who is christianizing Wellington at times grows positively irresistible in his calls to grace. As, for instance, when he said the other night: 'Oh, I can see by your looks that a lot of you old rednosed buzzards can't stand it to stay through the meeting without a drink—and if you want to get out, now git!'"

Let it be known that a man is entitled to a receipt from the sheriff for his poll tax for 1901 by paying that tax, although he does not pay any other tax that he may owe. A delinquent may pay only his poll tax for 1901, although he owes other taxes and on demand the sheriff is obliged to give the required receipt. Don't forget this.—Chatham Record.

The Washington, N. C. papers jumped on Elizabeth City and scorred her heavily for the demonstation made in the Wilcox trial. The full force of the sermon was somewhat marred, however, by the inconsiderate action of the readers of our Washington contemporaries in lynching a young negro who was accused of having attempted to poison one of Washington's leading citizens.

The returns from the shad fisheries in Albemarle sound have so far this season been far from the desired. The catch has been exceedingly small. The excessive rains of the last month have resulted in freshening the salt waters of Pamlico sound, and the fish have not been compelled, as they usually are, to come up into the Albemarle to escape from brackish water. It is stated that in Pamlico sound the catch is generous.

Would Smash the Club.

If members of the "Hay Fever Association would use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the club would go to pieces, for it always cures this malady, and Asthma, the kind that baffles the doctors—it wholly drives from the system. Thousands of once-hopeless sufferers from Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis owe their lives and health to it. It conquers Grip, saves little ones from Croup and Whooping Cough and is positively guaranteed for all Throat and Lung troubles, 50c, $1.00. Trial bottles free at South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C. and all druggists.

A second Cropsey case comes from Wilkes county, near Charlotte, N. C. The body of a young woman was found in a mill-pond.

The girl was Sarah Benge, the daughter of a farmer, and she had been missing for three weeks.

Evidences of blows on the head were discovered and there was a large bruise on the breast. There was no water in the lungs.

The "last man seen with her" has not yet been located.

A well-to do farmer in Russell county, Kan., hs traded his 10-year-old son and a wagon load of corn for the 13-year-old daughter of a neighboring farmer equally well-to do, and the transaction was made a matter of record in the county clerk's office. The reason for the trade was that in the family of which the son was a member there were no girls, while the father of the transferred girl had no boys.

The Vice of Nagging.

Clouds the happiness of the home, but a nagging woman often needs help. She may be so nervous and run down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, excitable, troubled with loss of appetite, headache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells, she needs Electric Bitters, the most wonderful remedy for ailing women. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used it, and become healthy and happy. Try it. Only 50c. South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C., and all druggists guarantee satisfaction.

LOCAL MENTION

—April the last of the r's.

—Remember the Y. M. C. A. mass-meeting Sunday afternoon.

—Elizabeth City needs an up-to-date theatre and needs it badly.

—The young Batchelor's Protective Association should now be heard from.

—Mr. Fred Lamb of Raleigh is visiting his parents on Matthews street.

— The weather man set up the eggs-actly right Easter day for this balliwick.

—The N & S. shops that were to have been located here have not yet materialized. Why?

—Mr. George Fearing who has been attending a Baltimore Business College has returned home.

—The Carolinian acknowledges a pleasant call Tuesday from Mr. Alexander Berry, one of Hyde's prominent citizens.

—The streets in the southern portion of the city are still strangers to the hoe, the shovel and the oyster shells. How long, O Lord, how long!

—Local merchants are complaining of the dulness of trade. The same is attributed to the unfavorable crop out-look and the so-far poor luck of the fishermen.

—The Bell Telephone Co. has purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Elizabeth City Telephone Co. Extensive changes will be made in the present system.

—Mr. W. B. Keyes, the new agent of the N. & S. in this city, is winning golden opinions from the patrons of the road. He is spoken of as a courteous and obliging gentleman.

—The Easter music at the various churches Sunday was excellent. The solos of Mrs. M. R. Griffin at the Episcopal and Mr. R A. Kellam at the Methodist church were especially commended.

He took her hand. "Oh! pray be mine."
"Not much!" said Bess.
May I," he meekly asked, "be thine?
She answered "YES."

—That preacher who says the serpent in Eden was a man in disguise can get a solid vote of indorsement in The Old Maid's Convention.

—Mr. Alf. Temple, a former resident, now of Washington N. C., is visiting in the city. Alf. has with him his ever genial smile

No doubt the future races
Will navigate the air.
Perhaps their summer places
Will be constructed there.
When Pierpoint morgan buys the earth
They'll have to go somewhere.

—Jones, Raper & Co., one of our leading dry goods firms has gone under. Voluntary bankruptcy. Assets $17.000, liabilities $10,000. It is to be hoped that a compromise may be arranged in the courts.

—It is stated that the street railroad company, to which a franchise was recently granted by the City Fathers, contemplates running a branch of the line out to Davis' Bay where a terminus in the way of a summer garden will be established. Such a resort would be assured of a good patronage during the summer season.

—Tuesday evening abont 9 o'clock the residence of Dr. W. W. Griggs on Church st. was partly destroyed by fire. The flame was caused by a lighted match and the draperies of a sofa coming in contact. The fire started in the room of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Pool who was a boarder at the Grigg's home. Mrs. Pool lost all of her clothing, etc. in the room. She, also, sustained painful, though not serious burns.

—A thing that Elizabeth City needs and needs badly is a public library There is not a town of two thousand inhabitants in the New England, Atlantic or Central states, but which has such an institution, making for the education and refinement of its citizens. The South should arouse itself and Elizabeth City as a progressive southern town should assert itself in this direction. We note that New Bern is making an effort to secure a $500 yearly appropriation to insure the maintenance of a $5,000 library to be donated by philanthropist Carnegie. With a like guarantee, we doubt not, Elizabeth City could secure a similar gift from that generous gentleman.

—The Old Maids Convention given at the Academy of Music Tuesday night by the young maids of the city assisted by a few of the young batchelors deserves a word of praise. The general costuming of the players was good and all of the participants did themselves credit. Miss. Bessie Jones as presiding officer put the Anthonys and the Catts to the blush. The woman suffrage address of Miss. Martha Sykes was, also, very much up to the mark and was exceedingly well rendered. Miss. Margarette Hollowell got off some excellent local hits which caused some squirming on the batchelor's row. The quartette singing of Messrs. Kellam, Gilbert, Sawyer and Skinner was repeatedly encored. Mr. W. D. Sawyer's solo "I am awfully tired", also struck a responsive chord. His audience had evidently been there.

—The Eliz. City and Western is showing up brightly from a prospective standpoint. The Suffolk and Carolina people are earnestly pushing the project. It is now very much up to Elizabeth. Will she contribute her share. About $10,000 from this city would do the trick. There is no use mincing matters. The truth is, that unless Elizabeth City gets a move on her, she has seen the zenith of her prosperity. Her transportation facilities must be increased and her markets widened. A condition confronts us. Now, the question is, what are we going to do about it? The new road if secured, will come direct from Bosley, N. C., to this point, entering the city from the rear of Overman's Cemetery, through Euclid Heights and down Park Ave., to a point on the river front that has been given to it by the Riverside Land and Improvement Co. This road should be secured for Elizabeth City and the Carolinian believes it will be, but it can't be done if a let-my-neighbor-do-the-contributing spirit is manifested.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ARE YOU WISE A great many people suffer through ignorance. They don't know that for all inflammation there is no remedy to equal Mexican Mustang Liniment.

an easy way

and a sure way to treat a case of **Sore Throat** in order to kill disease germs and insure healthy throat action is to take half a glassfull of water put into it a teaspoonful of

Mexican Mustang Liniment

and with this gargle the throat at frequent intervals. Then bathe the outside of the throat thoroughly with the liniment and after doing this pour some on a soft cloth and wrap around the neck. It is a POSITIVE CURE.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

IT MAY BE YOU have long been troubled with a running sore or ulcer. Treat it at once with Mexican Mustang Liniment and you can depend upon a speedy cure.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

Paul J. Bungart,

o——ARCHITECT.——o

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.
ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

Groceries

—AND—

Confectioners.

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock.

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

A Query For Him.

He had discoursed learnedly, if somewhat wearyingly, to his friend on the influence of food upon character.

"Tell me," said he in summing up, "tell me what a man eats and I will tell you what he is."

His friend, though fatigued, was evidently interested.

"There is only one question I wish to ask you," he said.

"Ask it," replied the discourser magnanimously, with an air that said very clearly, "Give me a hard one while you are at it and I'll show you how smart I am."

"It is this," replied the fatigued friend. "How much sage tea would you have to drink to make a wise man of yourself?"

No answer being promptly forthcoming, the conference broke up.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Let a boy follow his natural business tendencies. So many plow horses are being worked in carriages.—Atchison Globe.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,

Principal P. W MOORE, A. M.

WE NEED YOU

IN OUR BUSINESS!

If you're not a customer of ours you should be. We are going to keep after you until we get you. After the first purchase you'll come again. The

GROCERY

business is our only business, and we endeavor to treat our customer so satisfactorily that our sales increase every week. We always have the variety and our guarantee goes with all sales.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Your Doctor Fights Disease with MEDICINE.

If the medicine is not right he cannot conquer the disease. If the druggist does his duty the medicine will be right, and your physician will send a fair chance of winning the victory. You can help your doctor by having your prescriptions filled here. If it is not convenient to bring them, 'phone us and we will send for them.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

Trusts Do Not Control Us!

We positively refuse to join any combination to raise prices. We believe in expansion, and want to encourage matrimony and home building, which is the foundation of all real happiness. Nowhere in Elizabeth City can you find a more complete stock of Artistic Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Draperies and everything with which to furnish a home.

P. W. Melick

WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Clothing Facts For Thougthful Men.

A well dressed man is usually a successful man. He has more chances in life than a shabby fellow.

There is no necessity of being shabbily dressed when high grade clothes can be bought for the price paid for cheap, shoddy, poorly made goods.

Our suits are trade makers, and every garment must be satisfactory or money will be refunded.

We make a specialty of our made-to-order department, which is under the charge of an expert.

If you want your clothes to fit, buy them of

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

Every Great Man's Experience.

"I have come," said the reporter to the man who had found a rich gold mine in his back yard and thus suddenly been made famous, "to get some anecdotes about you. We would like to have a few stories of your experiences as a boy. Were you ever caught up in your neighbor's cherry tree, or is there still living some one who taught school where you learned to read and who boxed your ears because you threw paper wads? We would——"

"Speaking of schoolboy days," said the great man, "reminds me of a little experience I had once when we all gave recitations on a Friday afternoon. I wasn't much of a speaker in them days, but the teacher said I had to speak and picked out a piece for me to learn. Well, I studied it hard for about a week, and at last the day when we had to go through the performance came along, and when it was my turn I went up on the platform and started in as fine as you please, till I came to the place where it says 'Greece her knee,' and then I couldn't——"

Something in the reporter's manner made the great man look at him with wonder.

"What's the matter?" he asked at last. "You ain't ever heard about that happenin' to anybody else, have you? Well, I'll be switched. I'll bet forty dollars the feller that told me that story got it out of some paper. And yit he told me it was a bran' new one that happened to himself."—Chicago Record-Herald.

How to Roll an Umbrella.

"Why is it," asked an inquisitive customer in a downtown umbrella store, "that one can never roll up an umbrella as compactly and neatly as it is rolled when he buys it?"

"You can if you only know how," said the salesman, "but if everybody knew how it would mean less business for us. The umbrellas would last longer and there would a lot less work for the repairers.

"Perhaps I ought not tell you how," the clerk continued, "but it's so simple you should know, anyhow. If you have noticed, nearly everybody who rolls up an umbrella takes hold of it by the handle and keeps twisting the stick with one hand while he folds and rolls with the other hand.

"Now, that's just where the mistake comes in. Instead of twisting with handle, he should take hold of it just above the points of the cover ribs. These points naturally lie evenly around the stick. Keep hold of these, pressing them tightly against the stick, and then roll up the cover. Holding the ribs prevents them from getting twisted out of place or bending out of shape. Then the silk is bound to fold evenly and roll smooth and tight.

"Roll your umbrella this way, and until it is old enough to get rusty looking it will look as if it had just come from the shop."—New York Herald.

Cripple Likes Bridge Crush.

There is one man, a cripple, dependent upon crutches for locomotion, who, unlike his Brooklyn friends, enjoys immensely every evening the crush about the trolley cars at this end of the Bridge.

He is opposed to any loops, elevators or any other scheme which would rob him of what he calls his "dear old crowd." People sound of body have been maimed and killed in his sight on several occasions, and yet he is there every night leaning on his crutches without fear.

He is the lame newsdealer who says that he would be a ruined man if he shifted his position five feet from the old pillar near the stairway, where the people have found him for six years. Here is his argument in favor of a continuation of the crush:

"You see, when the people fight around these cars every evening, many of them give up after a brief struggle and decide to wait awhile. These individuals invariably buy papers to read the new schemes on foot for relief which may be in store for their children when they grow up. Then is the time, my boy, I do business. Brooklynites seem to me to be great people for looking away into the future. Who would blame them for it?"—New York Mail and Express.

The Defendant's Pleading.

In a rural district in the west of England there lived an eccentric old farmer who was continually appearing before the magistrates for allowing his cattle to stray on the highway.

During the hearing of his case for a similar offence, upon the last occasion he elicited much laughter from the presiding "gentleman on the bench" and others.

The chairman, addressing the defendant, asked:

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Well, yer 'onor, I expects as I be guilty. But don't be too hard on a reg'lar customer."—Tit-Bits.

Patience and Perseverance.

Three million packages of Putnam Fadeless Dyes are put up every year. To do this necessitates the handling of one hundred thousand pounds of dye stuff.

The packages are filled by dipping the dye stuff up with a large wooden spoon and placing in an envelope. Five car loads of dye stuff handled with a wooden spoon! This is accomplished every year by the dozens of young ladies employed by the Putnam Fadeless Dye Co., Unionville, Mo.

London requires 600,000 cows to supply it with daily products.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Scabbards worn by Russian officers are made of papier-mache.

Tired Out

"I was very poorly and could hardly get about the house. I was tired out all the time. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it only took two bottles to make me feel perfectly well."—Mrs. N. S. Swinney, Princeton, Mo.

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure, that's the reason. You are living on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO SIFT BRIBERY CHARGES

Committee to Investigate Purchase of Danish West Indies.

GREAT SENSATION IN THE HOUSE

Minority Leader Richardson Introduces the Charges in the Form of a Resolution—Corrupt Contracts to Extent of $500,000 With Congressmen and Other Persons Alleged—The Committee.

Washington, D. C.—The House without a dissenting vote decided to investigate the charges made by Captain Walter Christmas that, while promoting the sale of the Danish West Indies to this country, he had made corrupt contracts to the extent of $500,000 with members of Congress and other persons. The charge was made in an alleged report to the Danish Government by Captain Christmas in 1900, and was publicly noticed in the spring of that year.

The investigation was ordered by the adoption of a resolution offered by the minority under Mr. Richardson. An attempt was made to dissuade the House from adopting the resolution by pointing out that Captain Christmas was by his own confession a rascal, and that there was not the slightest likelihood that there was any substance to his charges. The Democrats, however, insisted the charges ought to be investigated, and the Republicans, as a matter of political strategy, were forced to assent to the demand. Mr. Cannon wanted the matter to go over for a day so that the members of the House might be better informed as to the alleged grounds for the investigation, but the Democrats had so much to say about prompt vindication of the honor of the country that Mr. Cannon was not able to hold his party in line.

Messrs. Dalzell, Hitt, Cousins, McCall, Richardson, Dinsmore and Cowherd were appointed as the Committee of Investigation. The general feeling is that with the appointment of the committee the incident practically was closed. There does not appear to be the slightest reason for believing that Captain Christmas told the truth when he said, as alleged, that he had contracted to pay half a million dollars in bribes to members of Congress and other prominent citizens of the United States, including managers of newspapers and press associations.

SPECIAL CUBAN MESSAGE.

President Asks Legislation to Establish Diplomatic Relations.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress asking for legislation for the appointment of a Minister to Cuba at a salary of $10,000; a first and second Secretary of Legation at $2000 and $1500 respectively; a Consul-General at Havana at $5000, and Consuls at Cienfuegos and Santiago at $3000 each. He recommends abandoning the six other consulates maintained in Cuba during Spanish domination, the interests represented not being large. The message concludes:

"The commercial and political conditions in Cuba while under the Spanish crown afford little basis for estimating the local development of intercourse with this country under the influence of the new relations which have been created by the achievement of Cuban independence, and which are to be broadened and strengthened in every proper way by conventional pacts with the Cubans and by wise and beneficent legislation aiming to stimulate the commerce between the two countries if the great task we accepted in 1898 is to be fittingly accomplished."

WYOMING MURDERER LYNCHED.

Masked Men Hanged Woodward, Whose Sentence Had Been Stayed.

Casper, Wyo. — Charles Francis Woodward, the condemned murderer of Sheriff William C. Ricker, was hanged by twenty-four masked men. Woodward's sentence had just been stayed by a Supreme Court writ. The leaders demanded the jail keys of the Sheriff. He refused to give them up, and they secured sledges and hammers and beat down the jail door. A rope was quickly thrown around Woodward's neck, and he was roughly dragged from the building.

He was taken to the scaffold which had been erected for his legal execution. Some one pushed him onto the trap, but he gave a leap before the trap could be sprung and fell from the gallows, hanging himself.

PEACOCK FAMILY RETURN HOME.

Detectives Were on the Train and Accompanied Them to the House.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Alexander R. Peacock returned from New York City with his family. He had a private car attached to the train. The train contained quite a squad of detectives. These scrutinized every one who got on and off at stopping places.

The Peacock family alighted at the East Liberty Station. Seven carriages lined up to receive the Peacock family, and as the train stopped the detectives formed a sort of screen around them. The detectives entered the vehicles, and with two carriages of armed men in front and two in the rear, the Peacock family were driven to their home.

CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

St. Louis Councilman Sentenced to Three Years' Imprisonment.

St. Louis, Mo.—The first of the boodling cases, that of Councilman Emil Meysenburg, indicted for bribery in having received the sum of $9000 from Philip Stock, legislative agent of the Suburban Railway, for aiding in the passage of Council Bill No. 44, resulted in a verdict of guilty, with three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary as the punishment. The defense will appeal.

BRITISH CAPTURE FIVE GUNS.

The Result of a Combined Movement Against General Delarey.

London.—Reports of the result of the combined movement of British columns against General Delarey enable General Kitchener to announce the capture of 135 prisoners, three fifteen-pounders, two pompons and quantities of stock, wagons, etc. Delarey successfully evaded General Kitchener's cordon at the offset.

Killed While Handling Explosives.

While loading nitro-glycerine into his wagon at Findlay, Ohio, John Duran was blown to atoms.

Bank Teller Steals $26,000.

Harry C. Bell, twenty-two years old, a receiving teller in the Riverside Bank, at New York City, has defaulted, resulting in a loss to the institution of $26,000. Bell was a strict church member and was regarded as a model young man. He was engaged to be married to an estimable young woman.

Relief For Irish Tenants.

The new Irish land bill provides for the use of $15,000,000 to aid tenants in purchasing, but there is no compulsory sale provision.

H. CLAY EVANS RESIGNS

Retirement to Take Place at the President's Pleasure.

Mr. Roosevelt Will Not Let Him Go Until Some Higher Post is Available For Him.

Washington, D. C.—H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, has tendered his resignation to the President. Th following letter, together with an appended statement, was made public at the White House:

"To the President:

"Fo some time I have been considering the question of resigning. It will soon be five years since I assumed the duties of this office, and I now have the honor of tendering you my resignation as Commissioner of Pensions, and will thank you to accept the same at as early a date as may suit your convenience.

"Thanking you for your kindly consideration, and with assurances of my best wishes, I am very respectfully,

"H. CLAY EVANS."

The statement appended to the letter is as follows:

"Mr. Evans, some months ago, verbally expressed his desire to resign, and finally put it in writing on March 15. The President, however, has told him that he will have to remain as Commissioner, in the first place, until his successor has been determined upon, and, in the second place, until there is some position to tender him which the President will regard as a promotion, and as a fitting reward for his excellent services in the department."

Well informed persons pronounce as ridiculous the story that the President asked Mr. Evans to resign, and that the request was based on a report of the Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is denied point blank that the President ever intimated to Mr. Evans that he would like to have his resignation. The President is said to entertain a high opinion of the Evans administration of the Pension Office.

The President continues to hear of new candidates for the Evans place. It was given out that as soon as the place is vacant the President will be asked to fill it by the advancement of J. L. Davenport, the present Deputy Commissioner. At another time, when there was talk of the early retirement of Mr. Evans, Senator Gallinger suggested to President McKinley that he should make Mr. Davenport Commissioner. Another candidate mentioned is Frank L. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Judge Campbell is a veteran of the Civil War, with an enviable army record, and it is said his appointment to succeed Mr. Evans would be entirely satisfactory to the Grand Army of the Republic.

SHORTEST SESSION SINCE 1794.

There Were 1827 Bills Introduced in the Senate; 1273 in the Assembly.

Albany, N. Y.—The State Legislature this year has held the shortest session since 1794. It has been remarkable for the number of bills which were passed in the closing days. In the Assembly 1827 bills were introduced, and in the Senate 1273, and a large proportion have been favorably acted upon.

The most important bills passed are the following affecting the State at large:

The Rogers bill abolishing the boards of managers of the State hospitals for the insane, and vesting their power in the State Lunacy Commission.

The Ellsworth bill placing the charitable institutions of the State under the inspection of a fiscal supervisor.

The Krum bill taxing foreign corporations.

The Weekes and Senate Judiciary Committee bills for the suppression of anarchy.

The Davis bill reducing the time and expense of receiverships.

The Fowler bill increasing the free school fund for the especial aid of rural districts.

The Krum bill enlarging the list and scope of securities of savings banks.

The Mills amendment to the Constitution, the Rogers and Brackett bills, for the relief of the congested conditions existing in the courts of New York and Kings Counties.

The Slater liability bill.

ASSASSIN'S WEAPONS IN MUSEUM

Czolgosz's Revolver and Handkerchief Given to Historical Society.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The revolver, cartridges and handkerchief which were used by Czolgosz in assassinating President McKinley, have been given to the Buffalo Historical Society.

District Attorney Penney hesitated for some time as to whether it would not be better to send the important historical relics to Washington, but finally determined on Buffalo. In accepting the relics the Historical Society promised to guard them carefully.

SHIP SUNK BY A WHALE.

The Ancient Bark Kathleen at Last Ends Her Career.

New Bedford, Mass.—Word was received here by the agents of the whaling bark Kathleen that she had been sunk at sea by a whale. Captin Thomas H. Jenkins cables from Pernambuco, Brazil, that three of the four boats had arrived at that place. The missing boat contained nine men. The captain's wife and the officers were among those who got to land safely.

The Kathleen was value at $12,000. She was built in 1844. Her gross tonnage was 205.

Postmaster Says "I Killed a Man."

Postmaster John G. Guyer, of Clayton, N. M., telegraphed the Postoffice Department at Washington: "I was attacked in the postoffice and in defense of myself and my office, shot and killed a man. Particulars by mail."

Germany Will Not Oppose Russia.

Germany is said to have been sounded by Washington as to her attitude in the Far East, and the impression is said to have been obtained from Emperor William that he would not oppose something Russia really desired.

Henry A. Taylor Punished.

Henry A. Taylor, convicted of conspiracy to bribe, in connection with a proposition to saddle upon Grand Rapids, Mich., a $4,000,000 water supply contract, was sentenced to pay a fine of $2000, the maximum allowed by law. Taylor paid the fine and was discharged from custody.

Jamaica Stirred Up by Taxes.

There is considerable agitation throughout Jamaica, owing to increased taxation, notwithstanding the recent Government promise of early relief.

Babcock Retires as Chairman.

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican Congressional Committee, has informed President Roosevelt that, owing to ill health, he desired to relinquish the chairmanship of the committee, and that he would be glad if the President would suggest some one to take his place.

Filipino Plot to Kill Officers.

At the trial of Major Waller, in Manila, a native scout testified to a plot among the native bearers to kill Major Waller and Lieutenant Williams.

PATRICK IS FOUND GUILTY

Jury Declares He is the Murderer of Millionaire Rice.

PRISONER UNMOVED BY VERDICT

Jury Out Less Than Three Hours and Took Only Two Ballots—Patrick's Sister Creates a Hysterical Scene in the Court-Room—Charge of the Recorder—The Convicted Man's Crime.

New York City.—Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, for the past nine weeks on trial, charged with the murder of Millionaire William Marsh Rice, on September 23, 1900, was found guilty by the jury after less than three hours' deliberation. Only two ballots were taken. The first stood seven to five for conviction. On the second all were agreed. When the verdict was learned Mrs. Francis, the defendant's landlady, fainted, and Miss Patrick, his sister, who has borne up bravely during her brother's trial, collapsed completely and went into hysterics.

Recorder Goff's charge to the jury occupied three hours. After complimenting the jurors upon their faithful attention to the testimony during the long trial, he charged them that the people's case rested on three propositions, which, if proved to the jury's satisfaction beyond all reasonable doubt, they should return a verdict of guilty; if not, a verdict of acquittal.

These three propositions, the Recorder continued, were, (1) that Jones on September 23, 1900, placed a chloroformed cone over the face of W. M. Rice with intent to kill him; (2) that Rice's death resulted from chloroform poisoning, and no other cause, and (3) that Patrick instigated, aided, abetted or procured the commission of the crime by Jones. He declared that in considering the weight to be given Jones's testimony, his bearing and manner on the stand should be taken into consideration, as well as his interest, his opportunity for knowledge, his motive, his previous conflicting statements, his insistence that he was now telling the truth, and his frankness in detailing the part he took in the matter.

Continuing the court charged that if Patrick and Jones were engaged in a conspiracy to murder Rice, Patrick was equally guilty with Jones, and that the testimony of the latter, though a self-confessed murderer, was competent, as one of the perils of committing crime was the danger of betrayal by an associate. The law, he said, required the testimony of an accomplice to be corroborated, but the corroboration need only tend to connect the defendant with the crime, and must not necessarily of itself be sufficient to prove the defendant guilty. The Recorder also charged thirty-three of the forty-four requests of counsel for the defense, and five supplementary requests.

Patrick heard the verdict which condemned him to the electric chair without flinching. His lawyers seemed more affected, and were disappointed, as they had expected a verdict of acquittal, or at the most a disagreement of the jury. Recorder Goff granted a short postponement of sentence, and Patrick's counsel declared a purpose to appeal for a new trial.

What disposition will be made of Charles F. Jones, the former valet-secretary of Millionaire Rice, who confessed on the stand that he placed a chloroformed sponge in a cone over his sleeping employer's face, no one connected with the District Attorney's office would state. Jones is not under indictment for murder, and so far as is known is not under indictment for forgery or conspiracy. He testified on the witness stand that he expected to receive some immunity for his confession. Pressed by Mr. Moore to say that he had been promised absolute immunity he denied that this was so.

The cost of the prosecution and conviction of Patrick will amount up into the thousands, the only estimate that could be obtained from any one connected with the District Attorney's office being perhaps $50,000 or more. In addition to the regular salaries of the court officials, the witnesses' and jurors' fees, the expenses will be very large. The medical experts are expected to put in bills for about $100 a day. The handwriting experts ask for $50 and $25 per day, and the numerous paying tellers of banks will also receive compensation for their expert testimony, while each witness brought by the State from Texas will be an added cost of several hundred dollars a man. The cost of the defense can only be conjectured, but $100,000 is said to be a conservative estimate of the total cost of the trial.

Albert T. Patrick was tried on the charge of the murder of William M. Rice, an old and eccentric millionaire, on September 23, 1900. The stake he played for was $5,000,000, which had been left by a will drawn in 1896 to the Rice Institute in Houston, Texas. The cards he used were a forged will, forged assignments of property and forged checks. His chief accomplice was Charles F. Jones, the valet, who was induced to kill Mr. Rice with chloroform. The result is that Patrick will meet death in the electric chair, unless his lawyers can get the verdict set aside and their client set free after a new trial.

Blew Himself Up With Dynamite.

Holding a stick of dynamite under his chin, John Lester, of Fort Scott, Kan., exploded it and killed himself as he intended.

New Rifle For British Troops.

A new rifle will shortly be issued to the British Army. It is called the improved Enfield. It has a breech action similar to the Mauser rifle, and a cartridge clip will be used. The barrel is five inches shorter than the weapon at present in use.

Found a Big Gold Nugget

Great excitement has been caused at Lawton, Okla. Ter., by the unearthing by miners in the Wichita Mountains of an eighty-five-pound nugget, eighty-three per cent. pure gold.

Mother, Baby and Rescuer Drowned.

Mrs. Ida Isison, the wife of a tailor, jumped into the East River at New York City, with her seven-weeks-old child Goldie in her arms. The woman and the child were drowned, and in trying to save their lives Michael McCarthy, a longshoreman, was drowned with them.

Won't Send Meat to Germany.

Chicago meat packers have adopted new tactics in dealing with Germany as to the importation of American meats. They will ignore the German market completely.

Bars Up on Our Meat in 1903.

If all the German States can get ready in time, the entire meat law will go into effect on January 1, 1903.

Favor Popular Election of Senators.

Iowa's House of Representatives has declared in favor of popular election of Senators.

A Competition of Artists.

Thirty-seven artists have entered the competition for designing the $250,000 Grant statue for Washington, D. C.

Ninety-five per cent. of the railroad men in Vermont are in the unions

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@	$ 29
Firsts	27½	@	28½
Seconds	26	@	27
State dairy tubs, extra	27	@	27½
Imitation creamery	20	@	23
Factory, fancy	—	@	22
Low grades	18	@	20
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	12	@	12¼
Small	13	@	13¼
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	9
Full skims	3½	@	4
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	17½
State and Penn	—	@	17½
Western—Choice	—	@	16¾
Southern—Choice	16	@	16¾
Duck eggs	33	@	37
Goose eggs	80	@	90
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice		@	2 15
Medium, choice	1 65	@	1 70
Pea, choice	1 65	@	1 70
Red kidney, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
White kidney, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Yellow eye, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Lima, Cal.	3 10	@	3 15
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Winesap, per bbl	3 25	@	4 25
Greening, per bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	3 50	@	4 25
Baldwin, per bbl	2 50	@	5 00
York Imperial, per bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Northern Spy, per bbl	3 25	@	5 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl	7 00	@	8 00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	5 50	@	5 75
Strawberries, per qt	20	@	35
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Chickens, per lb	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb	9½	@	12
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	00	@	80
Geese, per pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeon., per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	13
Fowls, Western, per lb	8	@	12½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	24	@	27
Chickens, Phila., per lb	14	@	18
Ducks, per lb	14	@	15
Geese, per lb	10	@	11
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	—	@	18
Common to medium	14	@	16
1900, choice	—	@	13
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	17½	@	18
1900, choice	—	@	13
1900, common to prime	8	@	12
Old odds	3	@	5½
FURS.			
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Gray fox	75	@	85
Marten	2 00	@	12 00
Skunk, black	1 20	@	1 40
Skunk, striped	30	@	40
Raccoon	90	@	1 25
Opossum	12	@	50
Mink	2 50	@	3 50
Muskrat	9	@	13
Muskrat, kits	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	62½	@	65
Straw, long rye	75	@	82½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Maine, per sack	2 30	@	2 50
N. Y.-State, per sack	2 15	@	2 25
Sweets, N. J., per bbl	3 50	@	4 75
Onions, State, per bag	3 00	@	3 25
Orange Co., per bag	1 00	@	3 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Cabbage, State, per crate	—	@	1 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	80
String beans, per basket	3 00	@	3 50
Egg plant, per box	3 00	@	5 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	2 50	@	4 50
Cauliflower, per case	2 00	@	3 00
Peppers, per carrier	2 00	@	3 00
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Celery, per case	1 50	@	2 25
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	2 25
Kale, per bbl	40	@	90
Squash, per crate	1 25	@	1 75
Beets, per crate	1 50	@	2 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Peas, per crate	1 00	@	3 50
Parsley, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	6 00
Asparagus, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	75
Radishes, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	30	@	31
Ginseng, Northern, per lb	5 00	@	6 00
Honey, State, Clover, per lb	12	@	15
GAME.			
Wild ducks, canvas, per pair	2 50	@	3 00
Redhead, per pair	1 50	@	2 00
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Teal, per pair	60	@	75
Snipe, Southern, per doz	2 25	@	2 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 95	@	4 25
Spring patents	3 85	@	4 15
Wheat—No. 1 N. Y.	—	@	80¼
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	81½
No. 2 red	—	@	86¾
Corn—No. 2	63½	@	67
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	50½
Track, mixed	47½	@	48
Rye—Western	93½	@	94
State	60	@	61
Lard, city	9.25c.	@	9.50c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	10
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 75	@	7 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 40	@	6 75
Country dressed, per lb	6	@	8½

The Corn Situation.

Corn prices have declined two cents per bushel. The advancing season and favorable outlook for spring pasturage have encouraged liquidation, which has depressed prices. Interior receipts continue small, but demand is proportionately light, and the limited movement has, therefore, given very little support to the market. Exports of corn continue insignificant.

Business Failures For a Week.

Business failures during the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 209 in the United States and thirty-one in Canada.

Cuts Off Our Trade in Pork.

Secretary Wilson stated that it was not certain as yet to what extent the Government will act in meeting the new meat law of the German Government, which takes effect October 1. "The effect of the new German law," said he, "will be to cut off most of our trade in pork. If German chemists have decided that borax is deleterious, then we must accept their conclusions and protect ourselves from articles brought into this country that may be supposed to be treated with borax."

Business Steadily Improves.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Evidences of further improvement are numerous. Labor controversies are less threatening, many settlements having been effected, while others are momentarily anticipated; traffic congestion has subsided until it is possible to deliver goods according to specifications; aside from some idle footwear shops, the leading lines of manufacture are very fully engaged, while jobbing trade is of an exceptional magnitude. Retail dealings are also very large."

Summer Meat Will Be High.

Prices of meats at New York City will be higher this summer than usual. The wholesale price has gone up from half a cent to a cent on certain classes of beef and pork. It is said that the higher price was due to scarcity of animals, and is likely to continue all summer.

Maine's Granite Business.

The granite business is brisk at all points along the Maine coast this spring, and prospects for a busy and profitable summer season are the brightest for years.

DEATH OF CECIL RHODES

The Famous South African Millionaire Expires in Cape Town.

BROODING OVER BOER WAR FATAL

The "Empire Builder" Did Not Live to Realize His Dream of a South Africa, All British—Story of His Career—His Part in the Jameson Raid, Which Brought on the Present War.

Cape Town, South Africa. — Cecil John Rhodes died at his home here. At noon his physicians announced that he had had a good sleep in the morning and that his condition was unchanged. He slept again during the afternoon, but his breathing became more difficult and his strength diminished perceptibly until he passed away at 5.57 p. m.

Cecil Rhodes, the fourth son of the Rev. J. W. Rhodes, Vicar of Bishop Stortford, Herefordshire, was born on July 5, 1853. In 1870 he went on a long sea voyage for the benefit of his health, at the end of which he joined his brother Herbert, who was a cotton planter in Natal. When his brother grew tired of cotton raising and started for the diamond mines near Colesburg Kopje, Cecil Rhodes followed him.

The young man prospered exceedingly in the diamond fields and soon began to show the bent which was to be characteristic of his life—the dream of extending the British Empire in South Africa and founding a British colony which should include all the land south of the Zambesi. Cecil Rhodes never wished wealth for the material comfort which it might bring him; he desired it merely as a means to an end. "There's no use having big ideas," he said, "unless you have the money to carry them out." Once he drew his hand over a map of the scattered States of South Africa, on which the British colonies were colored red. Rhodes once said: "That is my dream—that all red."

The first great step toward his final goal was the amalgamation of the diamond mines of Kimberley. He worked for thirteen years at the project, and in 1888 the consolidation under the name of the De Beers Consolidated Mines was effected. The supply of diamonds was henceforth regulated in accordance with the demand, and the prices kept up where the company wished them.

Rhodes was elected a member of the Cape House of Assembly for the district of Barkley West near Kimberly. He made his first speech in the Assembly on April 19, 1881, only three months after the defeat of the British by the Boers at Majuba Hill. In 1886 gold was discovered in the Transvaal. When it became apparent to Rhodes that neither the Government at home nor that at Cape Town appreciated the danger of the absorption of a vastly valuable region by the Boer Republic, he with the help of the Rothschilds and other capitalists, formed the British South Africa Company. This company, known popularly as the "Chartered Company," had enormous powers, which comprised the right to colonize the vast land to the north of the Limpopo River, not even stopping at the Zambesi. This tract was then under the rule of Lobengula, the king of the powerful and warlike Matabele tribe. Rhodes persuaded Lobengula to place his country under Great Britain, granting valuable mining privileges to the Chartered Company. When the great trek of the Boers toward Matabele began Rhodes threw all the police of the Chartered Company into the drifts of the Limpopo River, and the advance of the burghers was checked. In 1890 Mr. Rhodes was chosen Premier of the colony. He was thus Prime Minister of an important portion of the British Empire at the age of thirty-seven. At this time he undertook the formation of a Cabinet, in which both races should be represented, and it seems certain that he thought that a confederation of the South African States might be peacefully brought about.

The Jameson raid, that futile foray into the Transvaal, which was intended to rally all the Outlanders into revolt and which General Cronje and his burghers turned into an ignominious defeat and the capture of all who were not kill, is the blot on Rhodes's career. Although he was not immediately responsible for the "raid," yet he planned the movement which brought it about, helped smuggle arms into Johannesberg and made the police of the Chartered Company ready to join the movement. After the ignominious defeat of Jameson, Rhodes resigned as Premier and as Director of the South Africa Company, and the committee of the House of Commons which sentenced Dr. Jameson to prison censured severely Rhodes's conduct in the whole matter.

Rhodes returned to South Africa in 1897, and in 1898 was elected again to the Assembly, and again as a Director of the Chartered Company. Since that time he has devoted himself to the interests of the Chartered Company, his greatest project being the scheme of the Cape Town to Cairo railway.

Lake Ships to Carry Ore.

A number of ships have been withdrawn from the grain trade on the Great Lakes, having been leased for ore transportation for the season. The event marked the success of the United Steel Corporation in its long battle with ship owners.

Negro Lynched in North Carolina.

Jim Boston, who poisoned the family of Dr. D. T. Taylor at Washington, N. C., was taken from jail at Williamston and lynched near the place where the crime was committed. Great crowds of people were present at the lynching.

Married on the Dome of the Capitol.

Andres Dias y Pairo, of Cuba, and Catherine McConchie, from Canada, were married on the outside of the lantern at the dome of the Capitol, in Washington. Justice of the Peace Bundy performed the ceremony.

Indians Revolt Against Fumigation.

Governor Cummins has been asked to send troops to the Tama Indian reservation to compel the Sac and Fox Indians to submit to fumigation and other regulations of the Iowa Board of Health. The Indians have locked their blankets, tepees and other effects in a building, which they carefully guard.

Spanish Sugar Crop Very Small.

Spain will not have more than half a crop of cane sugar this year. The small crop is attributed to the unusual frosts of December and January.

Good Maple Sugar Crop.

All the advices so far received from the various producing sections indicate that the new crop of maple sugar and syrup will be a very good one, and the news from some localities indicates a larger yield than in a number of years.

Hayti Shaken by Earthquake.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Port au Prince, Hayti. No damage was done.

Kansas Wheat Crop Safe.

Heavy rains have insured a million bushel wheat crop in Kansas.

A Bounty on Babies.

For some years past the province of Quebec has given grants of 160 acres of land to the fathers and mothers of families of not fewer than twelve living children. The annual report on the lands of the province shows that in 1901 no less than 10,080 acres were so granted to sixty-three families.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Electric cab service in Paris has proved very unprofitable.

Mrs. Francis Podmore, President W. C. T. U., Saranac Lake, New York, Owes Her Health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read Her Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years after my last child was born I felt a peculiar weakness, such as I never had experienced before, with severe pains in the ovaries and frequent headaches.

"I tried the doctor's medicines and found it money worse than wasted. A friend who had been cured through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advised me to try it. I did so, also your Sanative Wash, and I must say I never experienced such relief before. Within six weeks I was like another woman. I felt young and strong and happy once more.

"This is several years ago, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is my only medicine. If I ever feel bad or tired a few doses brings instant relief."—MRS. FRANCIS PODMORE.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

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Crowded Stations.

The London County Council street railway experts have drawn up an interesting table setting forth the number of passengers using per year some of the most important termini in the world. Here it is: Grand Central, New York, 14,000,000; South Union, Boston, 21,000,000; North Union, Boston,